



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—July 11, 1924.

LABOR IN THE 1924 CAMPAIGN
POOR WAGES BRING MAIL ROBBERIES
INJUNCTION RESTS ON UNTRUTH
NOW STATES MUST ACT!

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

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LABOR CLARION

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SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1924

No. 24

:: Labor in the 1924 Campaign ::

By Samuel Gompers.

(From the American Federationist for July.)

With a national political campaign already well under way many eyes are turned in the direction of labor's efforts in that struggle.

Various so-called third-party movements are under way, none of them of any particular promise, but all more or less confusing in their locality.

Those who turn to these so-called third party movements proclaim their profound disgust with what they term the reactionary policy of the American Federation of Labor. They are impatient. And they fail to see that their impatience is leading them to the kind of haste which makes only for delay.

The political policy of the American Federation of Labor will bear examination at all times. An examination at this time may be helpful to some who do not fully comprehend its meaning, or who have been beguiled by the phrases of the experimenters and dreamers.

It is the belief of the American Federation of Labor that the greatest results are to be achieved in politics by a devotion to principles rather than to parties and that the surest way to advance principles is to support those candidates who accept the principles and to oppose those who reject them.

There is nothing involved about this belief; nothing complicated about the practice. And it is the only way by which labor can avoid the dissensions and schisms that inevitably must come from party partisanship. Parties must take positions on matters that are not in any sense purely labor questions. For example, they must deal with the tariff, a matter on which labor has taken no position for a great many years for obvious reasons.

The American Federation of Labor is a Labor organization. Its principal object is to protect and promote the interests of the toiling masses. It must, in the field of politics, press for those men and measures that advance the interests of the toiling masses. Labor has its broad interests of citizenship and general progress, but its first concern is solely with the welfare of the great masses of wage earners.

Principles for which labor contends cannot be the private property of any other political party. These principles have to do with humanitarian and libertarian issues. They are neither Republican nor Democratic, neither socialistic nor populist. Not any more than they are Presbyterian or Baptist.

These principles must be considered by men and either accepted or rejected by men. If a whole political party organization wishes to support any or all of labor's principles, that is entirely agreeable to labor, but such an act could not put the party label on the principles to the exclusion of any other support.

Principles which labor supports may, on the other hand, be rejected entirely by an entire party organization, but that cannot signify that there has been any change in the principles. Politically, they remain as non-partisan as ever.

Now, as before, the average result of so-called third party adventures will be victory for reaction.

Practically this is what happens: The "third party" draws from the most progressive of the

other candidates. The more conservative candidate loses no votes to a "third party" candidate.

Thus progressive votes are divided, the progressive cause weakened.

When progressives divide among themselves reaction wins. History records altogether too many sad cases of this "one foot forward and two feet backward" kind of frog-in-the-well advancement.

Representatives of all parties have espoused measures for which labor has contended. Witness such measures as the Seamen's Act, the Eight-hour Act, the Clayton Act, the Suffrage Amendment, the recent Immigration Act, and the still more notable Child Labor Amendment to the United States Constitution.

In each case a larger percentage of one party voted for these measures than was mustered by the other party, but that did not make them party measures. Nor could it. Labor was interested in the success of the measures, not in the fortunes of a party.

Seldom has a labor measure been fought through Congress as a strict party measure, either Republican or Democratic, and labor has never had any wish that any party should seek to exclude any other party from sponsorship of and support for labor's demands.

There is nothing inherent in any labor demand to stamp it as impossible of acceptance by men of any political allegiance. There is nothing in any labor demand to stamp it as Republican or Democratic. Nor is there anything in any labor demand that inherently requires a new political party for its success.

It is all condensed in the simple statement that essentially labor's demands are not political.

To enter into a partisan relationship with any political party—even a party which might call itself a Labor Party—would necessitate the espousal of propositions that were not an outgrowth of the labor movement and its requirements. The labor movement would have to participate in the fight for or against propositions of a purely political nature having nothing to do with labor.

And regardless of what the intellectuals may say—they must be saying something at all times—there is no partisan political labor movement anywhere, in America, Europe, or elsewhere, that has yet demonstrated its real value to labor or to the masses of the people generally. That is said, not as a criticism, but as a judgment on the results achieved.

The American trade union movement is a labor movement. It has to its credit achievements unrivalled anywhere else in the world. It has demonstrated the soundness of its own contention, which is that a labor movement cannot also be something else and maintain its labor character and secure its labor results.

The so-called third party movements may gratify certain ambitions. They may suit certain purposes. If the time comes when neither of the now dominant parties responds to the will of the people, then the people will either rebuild one or both of them, or abandon both of them in a great revolt and rebuilding; but that will not be the sort of thing we know today as a third party movement. That will not be the carbonated per-

formance of the little coteries, nor the calculated political sabotage of revolutionists.

American labor has developed its non-partisan political policy out of long experience. If experience had shown a better method that better method would have been adopted. No movement in the world responds more readily to the teachings of experience than the American trade union movement; none is less afraid to blaze the way along new lines, if there is proof that those lines are sound.

In that connection the temptation is to speak frankly and to say that many of those who shout so loudly for partisan political action do so because they are afraid not to—they are afraid they will lose caste in their surroundings afraid they will no longer be considered good proletarians, good revolutionists, good uncompromisers. This is all very silly for human beings, but alter all many human beings are silly and many are sadly lacking in conviction, purpose, and courage.

That is the political status of American labor as the great 1924 campaign gets under way. American labor will be partisan to principles. It will fight to the finish against every candidate who is opposed to those principles; it will fight to the last for every candidate who is for them; and it is all the same whether they are candidates for the Presidency, for Congress, or for the least and most humble office in the last small village on the furthest border line. And labor is going to win tremendous victories this year!

LESS TAXES FOR RICH.

While the populace is cheering for its respective presidential favorites, advocates of lower taxes for millionaires are quietly arranging a new tax reduction plan that will be introduced at the next Congress in December.

The Mellon plan for reducing surtaxes was defeated by the last Congress, through a combination with the minority party and progressives in the administration party. The compromise was signed by the President, who took occasion to voice his disapproval of the act. The fight will be reopened in December. The next Congress takes office in March, and the Mellon plan advocates will make every effort to secure control of Congress at the fall election. They hope for little success from the present Congress, though they will fight for reductions because of the propaganda value.

POSTOFFICE CLERKS WINNING.

The Postoffice Clerks, Local No. 2 of San Francisco, will journey to Los Angeles in September and cross bats with the clerks of the Los Angeles Local in a game of baseball. Both teams have been playing good ball this year and a close game is expected. The San Francisco clerks have won nine and lost five games this season. They are playing the best city and country nines and have games booked with Santa Cruz, Palo Alto, Stockton, Monterey and Modesto before making the southern trip.

Most of life's shadows result from standing in our own light. You stand in your own light every time you fail to patronize the union label, card and button.

POOR WAGES BRING MAIL ROBBERIES.

By J. M. Baer, The Congressman-Cartoonist.
(By International Labor News Service.)

The veto by President Coolidge of the postal salary bill presages a recurrence of conditions of a few years ago when because of inadequate salaries so many regular employees left the postal service. In an effort to get men into the service examinations were simplified and standards lowered. This meant a great lowering of efficiency and burdening of the loyal employees who stayed in the service with extra work and overtime.

Despite this it was impossible to get a sufficient number of Civil Service employees and the employment of temporary men was resorted to in order to keep the mails moving. Temporary employees were put to work without examinations, and in most instances, without proper character references. The riff-raff of humanity, especially in the larger cities and industrial centers, were suddenly thrown upon the postal service.

In Chicago there were over 2000 of these temporary employees, and other cities had about the same proportional number. All of them were inexperienced. Most of them were inefficient, and many of them were incapable of performing the kind of work required of postal employees. Owing to the fact that it was so difficult to get men into the service to replace discharged employees, practically none were discharged, and therefore discipline was impossible. This lax method of employment brought many a questionable character into the service.

These men were employed in every department, and in Chicago at one time, over 100 of them were employed in the Registry division, where valuable mails and assignments of money were handled.

About that time robberies of mail trains and trucks became so numerous that it was necessary to call upon the Marines to guard mail trains, trucks and loading platforms. Since that time the Marines have been withdrawn but chauffeurs and clerks have been required to carry sidearms.

Many of these robberies have been shown to have been planned by temporary employees who were in the service, or in collusion with them. This was true of the Whiting robbery.

The recent mail robbery in the vicinity of Chicago is said to be an "inside job." First Assistant Postmaster General Bartlett has stated in the press that there is to be a cleanup of the postal service. The best way to insure honest and efficient employees is to create conditions of employment that will attract that kind of men.

CHILD LABOR WINS AND LOSES.

Both branches of the Arkansas Legislature have approved the child labor amendment to the Federal Constitution. Opponents of the amendment insist it violates states' rights. This, however, failed to turn a sufficient number of legislators, and Arkansas has the honor of being the first to favor the amendment.

Louisiana, the first to pass on the child labor amendment to the Federal Constitution, has rejected the proposal. The federal relations committee of the lower house favored the amendment, but after a hectic debate of more than two hours states' rights advocates in the house defeated the resolution by a vote of 26 to 54.

The Maryland Bar Association declared against the child labor amendment to the Federal Constitution at their convention in Atlantic City.

The chairman of the committee on laws said the amendment would deprive parents of the right to decide whether children who were under 18 should work.

WAGES MEAN LIFE.

Wages mean more than the price of a certain number of hours of work. They mean life and a chance to enjoy and advance the civilization of the day.

If you think it is all right to pay a woman \$9 a week, simply because you can get her to work for \$9 a week, then you think that it is all right for you to take from that woman not only the hours of work you have bargained for, but also her health, her comfort, her chances for pleasure and education, and provision for her old age or sickness. You will take all these things, because a \$9 a week wage can supply none of them.

You will also be taking from the community a healthy, happy, interested citizen and leaving in her place a woman who will have neither time nor energy to make a contribution to any social progress, a woman whose standard of living must be too low for safety; in fact, a woman who is a liability instead of an asset in the community life. This is too large a contribution for any one person to take from another, yet those who pay less than a living wage are taking such a toll from every person they employ, and from every community in which these persons live.—From "Radio Talks on Women in Industry," Prepared and Broadcast by the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor.

NON-UNION DANCE IN BAY VIEW DIST.

Attention is called to the non-union dances of the Blue and Gold Club, given every Tuesday night at the South San Francisco Opera House (sometime called Masonic Hall), at Third street and Newcomb avenue. Every effort for the employment of union musicians has been made in vain. Many unsuccessful appeals have been made to Chas. Butcher, a well-known union man, and an employee of the S. F. Relief Home, who is a prominent member of the "scab-employing" Blue and Gold Club, and its president up to a short time ago. The Musicians' Union is engaged in a perpetual campaign for the employment of union musicians, and the discouragement of the non-union element. It is surprising that, in what is generally known as a union neighborhood, where the population is composed almost exclusively of members of organized labor, that a non-union dance, or any non-union enterprise should exist, or be patronized. Yet, unfortunately, such seems to be the case. These Tuesday night dances at the South S. F. Opera House are unfair and unworthy of patronage. The matter will be taken up shortly with the S. F. Labor Council. A good, safe slogan to follow is: "Don't dance to scab music."

PARENTS!

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Fall, Sinclair, E. L. Doheny and E. L. Doheny, Jr., indicted in connection with oil lease scandals. George W. Kirchway denounces prison conditions in United States.

Rhineland Commission halts expulsion of 7000 Germans from Ruhr and Rhineland.

Secretary of State Hughes announces United States will welcome minister from Irish Free State.

Two New York City detective sergeants lose jobs when convicted in police liquor scandal case. Journeymen bakers strike in Paris.

Baldwin Locomotive Works gets order from Mexico for 3000 freight and passenger cars.

Strikers in 20 textile districts of Holland lose fight.

Australia will arm for her own defense, Premier Bruce announces.

All workmen of Italy stop work twenty minutes as tribute to murdered deputy Matteotti.

Efforts to block bonus by injunction suit doomed to failure by Washington court.

Hundred opposition Deputies vote no confidence in Italian government.

"Cracking process" said to add \$65,000,000 a year to cost of gasoline.

Governor of Maine opposes observance of "National Defense Day."

France plans to release political prisoners.

Arkansas first state to ratify child labor amendment to United States Constitution.

Germany admitted to membership in International Chamber of Commerce.

Federal Court orders packers to open books to Department of Agriculture.

Adolph Bernard Spreckels, sugar magnate, dies in San Francisco.

Casualty rate of miners highest in United States, says President Lewis of United Mine Workers.

German labor thanks British trade unions for help given German workers in struggles with employers.

National City Bank of New York sees no signs of early industrial recovery.

Men's clothing manufacturers of New York City sign agreement with Amalgamated Clothing Workers and strike of 40,000 ends.

Six killed as trains crash on Burlington Railroad near Buda, Ill.

Royal tombs older than King Tutankhamen's found in China.

Coke workers strike at Uniontown, Pa., when wages are cut.

Gaston B. Means, formerly with Federal Department of Justice, and Elmer W. Jarnecke found guilty of conspiracy to violate Volstead law.

Both houses of Japanese Diet pass resolutions protesting against American immigration law.

American wage earner better off now than ever, says Industrial Conference report.

Violent storm in Ohio causes great loss of life and big property damage.

Appellate Division of New York Supreme Court affirms conviction of William H. Anderson, former head of New York Anti-Saloon League, of forgery charge.

Government surplus of \$505,366,986 sets record.

New Hampshire Sheriff starts investigation of alleged Ku Klux Klan branding of cripple.

Teachers in convention at Washington, D. C., urged to support third party.

General Electric Company puts into operation 75-ton locomotive run by storage batteries.

Broadway Limited, one of Pennsylvania's fast trains, leaves rails; three hurt.

First transcontinental mail service airplane reaches New York from San Francisco.

INJUNCTION RESTS ON UNTRUTH.

The Wall Street Journal would have its clientele believe the labor injunction is authorized by statute, and that relief from a too rigorous application of this "law" may be had on appeal to higher courts.

"It has for years been a part of the Gompers creed that the courts violate not only the principles of abstract justice, but the settled law itself in the use of that process.

"There is a wide difference between real abuse of a legal process and mere dissatisfaction with the courts as an incidental bar to the accomplishment of private or factional ends. Appeal is always open to remedy errors of judgment."

Note the easy, patronizing way the "Gompers creed" is referred to. For years millions of wage workers have condemned this writ, yet finance is informed that opposition to the labor injunction is the "creed" of one trade unionist; that it is a "bar to the accomplishment of private or factional ends."

The Wall Street Journal is not ignorant of the labor injunction, its history, its purpose and its ultimate overthrow of government by law.

A charge of ignorance could be registered against a citizen's alliance group, or a small-town chamber of commerce publication, but not against "the oldest news agency in Wall street."

There is no law to uphold the labor injunction and it is safe to say the Wall Street Journal is well aware of this fact.

The labor injunction rests on a foundation built by injunction judges. They make no distinction between a coal mine and coal miners. They put capital (the coal mine) in the same class with human beings and insist that the first has equal rights with the latter. Naturally, they defend their handiwork.

The injunction judge revives the serf theory that the right to own land carries with it the right to control sufficient labor to operate that land.

Chief Justice Taft of the Supreme Court made this point clear last June when he said (Leather Workers v. Herkert):

"The record is entirely without evidence or circumstance to show that the defendants in their conspiracy to deprive the complainants of their workers were thus directing their scheme against interstate commerce."

The labor injunction is sustained by those who usurp the power of government, assisted by their harpies who corrupt the people's mind.

It takes daring to say the labor injunction is based on law.

This writ violates every principle of equity jurisprudence.

It was never approved by a law-making body. Congress and several State Legislatures have taken a contrary course.

It is so odious that no public official has ever dared to openly defend it.

Its un-Americanism is so revolutionary that its champions and benefactors tell untruths and would deceive in their defense of it.

It ignores every constitutional guarantee that would check its autocratic sweep.

It sanctifies the outraging of human rights.

It places man's liberty at the whim of a judge who is responsible only to his prejudices and his moods. Law is supplanted by the court's personal views.

It outlaws acts in strike times that are considered lawful at other times.

It debases the judiciary. It makes our courts legal strikebreakers.

The Wall Street Journal favors these methods. It speaks for those who approve that system of government. The labor injunction fits into its autocratic beliefs.

On June 10 that publication editorially declared that business "proposes that the President shall govern the United States, and it is taking steps to make its will effective."

This notification that Congress will be set aside, this announcement of "the man on horseback" accords with the labor injunction. A blending of autocratic ideals is here shown, though the blunt "horseback" statement is rather unusual.

But it would be asking too much for the Wall Street Journal or other believers in "horseback" government to tell the truth about the labor injunction. As well might the wolves be asked to guard the sheep as to ask autocrats to guard human liberty.



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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1924.

Last Friday, the Fourth of July, the streets of San Francisco were deserted and there was no noise at all, fireworks having been completely excluded from the celebration on the part of the youngsters of the city. It did not seem like a holiday at all and was even quieter than the usual Sunday.

The man who joins a union to help himself also helps others by so doing, but the fellow who remains out of the union in order to help himself positively injures his fellow workers. The selfishness of the one is intelligent and praiseworthy while the greed of the other is foolish and deserving of the condemnation of all those who believe in the brotherhood of man and the golden rule.

Under the California law a candidate for political office must get the nomination of the political party with which he is affiliated at the primary election or he cannot be a candidate on any other ticket. Mayor Rolph of this city was barred from running for Governor, though he was endorsed by the voters for the Democratic nomination, because he failed to receive the nomination of the Republican party with which he was affiliated, and the Democrats, as a consequence, were left without a candidate at the general election.

The way to progress is to give your efforts intelligent direction. Without intelligence the struggles and exertions of the individual are very largely wasted and useless and sometimes even harmful to himself and others. We are living in a world which requires something more than brute force to get results that are beneficial to society and every day leaves the jungle man farther back in the march toward the goal of better things. Therefore it behooves every individual to get in and equip himself so as to be capable of keeping up with the procession. He who fails to avail himself of the opportunities that lie about him can blame no one but himself when disaster overtakes him. While there are some exceptions to the rule the fact is that most men get out of life just about what they put into it. In union there is strength and the fellow who is so careless as to fail to observe this truth is not deserving of much sympathy from his neighbors in the industrial world.

Now States Must Act!

The question of whether child labor is to be abolished in the United States has been decided in the affirmative by Congress so far as Congress now has the power to make that decision. The constitutional amendment has been passed by both Houses and now goes to the states for ratification. If three-fourths of the states approve the amendment it will become a part of the Constitution. It will then be within the power of Congress to enact legislation limiting or forbidding the employment of children under eighteen years of age.

There has been much misrepresentation of the proposed amendment in connection with its provision for regulating and prohibiting the labor of persons under 18 years of age. The language of the proposed amendment is as follows:

Section 1. The Congress shall have power to limit, regulate, and prohibit the labor of persons under eighteen years of age.

Section 2. The power of the several states is unimpaired by this article except that the operation of state laws shall be suspended to the extent necessary to give effect to legislation enacted by the Congress.

It has been stated by opponents that the labor of persons under 18 years of age would be prohibited by the adoption and ratification of the amendment. That is, of course, not the case. Congress will have power to "limit, regulate and prohibit," and it is not to be expected that there will be complete prohibition of child labor up to the age of 18 years.

Congress, under the terms of the amendment may prohibit child labor under an age which Congress may determine and it may then regulate the conditions under which children over the prohibited age and under 18 may be permitted to work. For example, it will be possible for Congress to prohibit the labor of children under 16 years of age and to regulate or limit the labor of those between 16 and 18. It was for that reason that 18 years was fixed in the proposed amendment instead of 16 years. The proposed amendment is not a legislative enactment and can have no effect except to empower Congress to enact legislation.

Furthermore, federal legislation enacted under the terms of the amendment will have effect only in states where state legislation falls below the standards fixed by such measures as Congress may enact after the ratification of the amendment. In other words, Congress will have the power to act if the states refuse to act. It is entirely possible that the adoption of the amendment by Congress and the prospect of its ratification by the states will encourage states to enact legislation adequate for the protection of the child workers within their boundaries.

It is expected that state pride will lead many states to adopt standards as generous as may be fixed by Congress in order that federal legislation may not apply within those states. States that now have inadequate standards may be led to improve their standards prior to the enactment of federal legislation.

The legislatures of 36 states must approve the amendment before its success is finally assured. To this end it is necessary that the trade unions throughout the country immediately begin agitating in favor of the amendment in the various states. This question should have an important bearing on the candidacy of those who seek election or re-election as members of state legislatures everywhere. No candidate who opposes this amendment can be accepted as satisfactory.

The victory that has been so strikingly won in Congress is a victory for the trade union movement. The trade union movement must head the procession that carries the banner the balance of the way to victory.

There could be no time more fitting at which to recall the continued leadership of the labor movement in this great struggle—a leadership stamped in the records of the movement, and in the hearts of the millions of men and women within its ranks.

Let every American and particularly every American trade unionist join vigorously and enthusiastically in the final effort to secure ratification of the amendment in behalf of American childhood.—American Federationist.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Federal Judge Cliffe of Chicago has ruled that meat packers must open their books to the Department of Agriculture. The district attorney was sustained in his point that the packers' federal law of 1918 and the subsequent act of 1921 confers power on the Department of Agriculture to inspect the books at packing plants at any time and give them such publicity as is deemed necessary. The packers will appeal. Contrary decisions have been made by higher courts.

There should be no difficulty in persuading the members of unions to demand the union label on the articles they purchase, but the fact is it takes a lot of agitation to induce them to do so. The label is the one means they have of ascertaining whether products are produced under union conditions, yet there are many trade unionists who rarely make a demand for it, and if they get it at all it is purely by accident and not by design. If the demand for it were 50 per cent of what it should be the membership of the unions would be more than double the present figure.

The discipline of the labor movement is a self-imposed discipline, but it is a necessary and needed discipline nevertheless and unless the individual members and the unions as organizations have some discipline there can be no progress, because progress is not the result of chaos and confusion. It comes as the direct consequence of system and orderly planning reinforced by harmonious activity on the part of individuals and organizations. The organizations which understand the necessity for discipline and practice it are the ones that produce the desirable results for their members.

The Democratic platform declares for a referendum on the League of Nations and it would be a most desirable thing to ascertain in a definite way just how the people of the United States stand on the question. If it should be submitted, however, nothing else should be before the people at the same time, except propositions providing for reservations if the voters desire to so record themselves. At the present time no one knows what the desires of the citizens of this country are with reference to the League of Nations or the World Court, neither of the questions having been submitted to them. A lot of noise has been made by both sides to the controversy, but no decision has ever been reached. By all means let the people have a chance to express themselves on the subject.

When you hear some fellow talking about the interests of the public in industrial disputes you can generally put it down in your notebook that what he means by "the public" is that group of persons made up of non-producers and that the wage workers are excluded from the category. Though the wage workers and their families constitute a goodly proportion of the population of the country their interests weigh but little in the mind of those who are always worried about the public being inconvenienced by strikes and lock-outs. Very few people have a very clear idea of just what the public really is. The expression is so commonly used that they take for granted that it really does mean something separate and apart from the wage worker. However, they will have to get a better definition of the word before labor will be willing to concede the overwhelming rights claimed for the public.

WIT AT RANDOM

Frank—I don't think my wife could tell a lie in twelve months.

Guile—You're fortunate. My wife can tell a lie the instant I utter it.—Sydney Bulletin.

One of the fruit-stall men in the city market was striving hard to add a few cents to the total of his sales.

"We've got some fine alligator pears," he suggested.

"Silly," laughed the very, very young housewife. "We don't even keep a gold-fish."—Houston Post.

"All my life I've been unfortunate—when still a child, I was left an orphan!"

"What did you do with it?"—Purple Cow.

Visitor—We're getting up a raffle for a poor old man. Won't you buy a ticket, my dear?

Sweet Thing—Mercy, no! What would I do with him if I won him.—Judge.

School Teacher (to boys)—Now, all who desire to go to heaven when they die, stand up!

Little Jimmie remained seated.

Teacher—Why, Jimmy! Don't you want to go there, too?

Jimmy—Yes, ma'am, but not if that bunch is going.

Some purple sea-centipedes have arrived at the Zoo. We hear that one of them stared so fixedly at an American visitor that the latter took something from his hip pocket and deliberately smashed it on a stone.—London Opinion.

The young hopeful of the family was just entering the age of late nights and notions.

One morning after late hours the night before, the youth announced:

"Paw, I've a notion to raise chickens."

Paw drew his eyebrows together and gruffly commented:

"Better try owls. Their hours would suit you better."—Indianapolis News.

A Defending Counsel—You say that the fence is eight feet high and that you were standing on the ground—not mounted on a ladder or anything?

Witness—I do.

Counsel (triumphantly)—Then perhaps you will kindly explain how you, a man little over five feet, could see over a fence eight feet high and watch the prisoner's action!

Witness (calmly)—There's a hole in the fence.—Chicago Tribune.

A boy who swims may say he swum, but milk is skimmed and seldom skum, and nails you trim, they are not trum.

When words you speak, these words are spoken, but a nose is tweaked and can't be twoken, and what you see is seldom soken.

If we forget, then we've forgotten, but things we wet are never wotten, and houses let can not be lotten.

The goods one sells are always sold, but fears dispelled are not dispold, nor what you smell is never smoled.

When young, a top you oft saw spun, but did you see a grin e'er grun, or a potato nearly skun?—Tit-Bits.

MISCELLANEOUS

MOUNTAIN AIR.

The guys who have climbed to the summit
Or up on the heights, anyhow,
Will often remark, "Oh dad gum it
I doubt if I'm happier now
Than when I was down in the valley
Or sticking around with the bunch
With which I was formerly pally
When I spent two jitneys for lunch."

The guys who have made big successes
Will sigh for the "glorious days
When life had few worries and stresses
And humble and plain were my ways."
They turn their minds far from the present
And wander on Memory's track
To "Times that were frugal and pleasant,"
But how they would hate to go back!
The guys who are wealthy and famous
Will sob—as they brush off a tear—
"Although the great world may acclaim us
It's frequently lonely up here."

They say that the white light is glaring
Which beats upon folks of renown,
That life on a pedestal's wearing
—But gosh, how they hate to come down!
—Berton Braley, in Forbes Magazine.

NO REVOLUTIONARY PARTY.

An Associated Press Cable from Berlin states that at an executive session of the communist internationale William Dunn of Montana said there is no revolutionary mass party in America. This will not be a fact "until the Gompers organization is captured and the 12,000,000 negroes in America are stirred up," he said.

The multiplicity of nationalities and the high development of American capitalists also obstruct the formation of an American revolutionary party, according to Dunn.

"WHEN SOCIETY IS THE TYRANT."

By John Stuart Mill.

When society is itself the tyrant—society collectively, over the separate individuals who compose it—its means of tyrannizing are not restricted to the acts which it may do by the hands of its political functionaries.

Society can and does execute its own mandates; and even if it issues wrong mandates instead of right, or any mandates at all in things with which it ought not to meddle, it practices a social tyranny more formidable than many kinds of political oppression, since, though not usually upheld by such extreme penalties, it leaves fewer means of escape, penetrating much more deeply into the details of life and enslaving the soul itself.

Protection, therefore, against the tyranny of the magistrate is not enough; there needs protection also against the tyranny of prevailing opinion and feelings; against the tendency of society to impose, by other means than civil penalties, its own ideas and practices as rules of conduct on those who dissent from them; to fetter the development, and, if possible, prevent the formation, of any individuality not in harmony with its ways, and compel all characters to fashion themselves upon the model of its own.

There is a limit to the legitimate interference of collective opinion with individual independence; and to find that limit, and maintain it against encroachment, is as indispensable to a good condition of human affairs as protection against political despotism.

To get value, give value by demanding the union label.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

The final official results of the recent international election were received at local headquarters this week and show in almost every instance successes for the so-called Administration candidates. The only Progressives who received majorities were Geo. W. Howard, delegate to Trades and Labor Congress of Canada; Walter E. Ames, Trustee, and Frank Morrison, delegate to the American Federation of Labor. The official count for the principal officers is as follows:

President—J. M. Lynch, 29,379; C. P. Howard, 26,764.

First Vice-President—Seth R. Brown, 28,594; Geo. F. Beach, 26,952.

Second Vice-President—Austin Hewson, 29,424; Wm. R. Trotter, 25,859.

Secretary-Treasurer—J. W. Hays, 30,892; Wm. A. Aldrich, 24,949.

Floyd Parks and family, who have been absent a month, visiting relatives in Denver and friends in Southern California, have returned home. Mr. Parks has returned to his position at the Kohnke chapel.

Carroll Fisk, Hancock Bros. chapel, spent the Fourth of July visiting his aged mother at her home in Santa Barbara.

G. A. Sheridan, Call chapel, who with his family has been visiting points in the Northwest, has returned to work. "Bert," who was one of the successful candidates for delegates to the Toronto convention, returned feeling fine, and declared himself in excellent shape to battle his enemies in convention in great shape.

The only one of No. 21's many nimrods who brought back evidence of his prowess with rod and line was E. M. Blackford of the Reeves Publishing Co. chapel, who returned last week from a trip through the Northwestern states. He and his wife had little luck fishing on the journey north, but upon their return were told by a printer at Medford, Oregon, to go to Diamond Lake, where fishing was good. "Blackie" spent one day fishing in the lake and as evidence of his good luck returned to this city with a large number of three to five and one-half pound rainbow trout.

R. E. Morton of the Mergenthaler Co., accompanied by his family, spent several days touring in Southern California, going as far south as Tijuana. Morton declares that while he visited Tijuana he never left his automobile. That may be, but we have our "doots."

J. Thomasberger, Thompson & Co. chapel, is entertaining his mother and sister at his home, 1415 Berkeley Way, Berkeley. His mother and sister reside in the East and will spend several weeks with Mr. Thomasberger.

Walter F. Barney, who has been representing the Mergenthaler Co. as traveling machinist in the Northwest for the past several years, has been transferred to the San Francisco agency.

E. L. Marsh and family, who have spent the past several weeks visiting friends in Portland, have returned and report a very enjoyable trip. Mr. Marsh has resumed work in the Mary Margaret Morgan chapel.

R. C. Collett, Mary Margaret Morgan chapel, is absent on a vacation which he is spending at various Russian River resorts.

Ollie R. Sailor and son passed through this city this week en route from San Diego to Indianapolis. Mr. Sailor is an old-time member of the Indianapolis union and years ago he and Secretary Michelson and Second Vice-President Couze were alley mates on the Indianapolis Sentinel. The three spent a pleasant hour at headquarters recalling incidents of that day.

Charles Harrison of the Halle chapel entered

a local hospital this week, where he will undergo an operation for kidney trouble. His many friends hope for a successful operation and his speedy recovery.

"Jerry" Bonnington, well known in bay section printing circles, and who for the past year has been traveling in Southern California and southwestern states in search of better health, was a caller in this city this week. Mr. Bonnington, who was accompanied by his wife, had a healthy coat of tan which bespeaks the outdoor life he has been leading. They expect to locate some place on the peninsula shortly.

The Argonaut, one of the oldest weekly publications in this city, has been sold by its former owner, A. S. Holman, who recently assumed the editorship of The Bulletin. The Argonaut has suspended publication, and it is understood that it will be combined with a similar publication in Los Angeles. The suspension of this publication caused a couple of our members to seek new positions.

Joe Kirby of the Leader chapel is spending his vacation viewing the wonders of Yosemite National Park.

The writer of these items will greatly appreciate it if any member of the union who hears of an item of interest will kindly write or phone same to us.

The Leader, which for many years has been published at 95 Ninth street, has just completed its new home at 122 Ninth street, and this week moved into their new quarters. The new building was constructed especially for the Leader and gives them ample floor space for their growing publication.

Wm. M. Hinton, who has occupied space with his linotype machine in the Leader office for several years, has moved with the rest of the plant to their new location, where he will have far more room and better conditions.

Daniel F. McDevitt of the Pernau-Walsh chapel, with his wife, is motoring through the nature lands of Northern California. They will tour through rugged country that abounds in scenic and historic interest, and which is one of California's favored touring spots. They expect to get as far north as Eureka and will spend two weeks on the road.

Another of the Pernau-Walsh chapel is enjoying the wild and woolly Northwest. James DeWitt and his wife are on a vacation which will take them as far north as Stewart, Alaska. They expect to return to this land of sunshine, fruit and flowers and a little fog by the end of July.

The Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society will meet Sunday, July 13th, at 2 p. m., in Union Hall, Labor Temple. The election of officers will be held. A. R. Chenoweth of Oakland will retire as president and C. R. Stright of San Francisco will be advanced to president.

Sunset Chapel Notes.

E. C. Hall, the efficient chairman of the Sunset chapel is again on duty after a week spent in bed nursing painful bruises, the result of being hit by a delivery wagon. He says there is nothing particularly romantic in being hit by a load of washing.

"Bill" Pries was Hall's sub during the latter's absence, and the boys all agree he did himself proud. He let no guilty man escape paying dues when they were due.

Geo. Crawford, Shopping News skipper, has returned from an extensive "flivver" trip through Oregon. He reports a fine trip.

Henry Wiebush of the book room has returned from a two weeks' outing in the Sierras, including Tahoe and the Yosemite.

Miss Katherine Boden of the monotype room is spending her vacation in Southern California. Miss Gene Grindley of the same department will

leave soon for a trip through the East and Nova Scotia.

Ralph Hathaway, monotype caster, is furnishing up a flat. Rumor has it that he is tired of single cussedness.

Sunset composing force recently had the appearance of a State printing office session gang. The list included "Wild" Bill Carson, E. L. Stone, Geo. Crawford, Dave Olwell, O. L. Reed and Foreman Bowman; also such old-timers as Bill Webster and Bill Pries.

H. L. Shepard of the adroom left the first of the week for a little jaunt to Yellowstone Park, North Dakota, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and intermediate points. "Shep" says he has been in 44 states and is ambitious to see the other four, with a bit of Canada thrown in.

Another party left the first of the week for the high Sierras. It consisted of Geo. Moore and his son, Raymond, Al Mendoza and J. W. Bowman and two sons, Rene and Henry. Included in the pack train were three burros. Geo. Moore is captain and has laid in an ample supply of food, including a large quantity of dried apples. This article, with fish and plenty of mountain water, is expected to fill up the hungry bunch, if the cook fails to satisfy them otherwise. The mule driver will be elected later.

Max Jochnor, popular job room foreman, will soon move into his new home in the Lake district, Oakland.

Sebring, linotype operator, has just moved into his new home in North Berkeley.

Shields is sporting a new car. He recently gave some of the boys a lift to the cafeteria at lunch time. After displaying considerable ingenuity in dodging "careless" drivers he was warmly congratulated on his skill. After lunch he confided to the bunch that he expected soon to get onto the gear shift and then he would show them a thing or two. It is said the boys walked quietly back to the office.

Hugh McIvor Porter, of San Jose, Monterey, Palo Alto and elsewhere, is the latest addition to the proofroom. He knows his stuff, and a large supply of commas have been laid in.

Herald Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney.

Filling up the gas tank, M. E. Torell stepped

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my money back.

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to
crow
about

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on the accelerator, first taking the precaution to stow in a passenger and baggage, and lit out for Trinity County on a trout-casting expedition. The passenger was Mrs. Torell, who experiences never-failing delight in the outdoor life.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Ellis are expected home Saturday from a two weeks' vacation, spent in Los Angeles.

Roughing it while fishing the streams in the Red Bluff country is the manner in which Mr. and Mrs. Neal Henderson propose to acquire the necessary pep to carry them through another twelve-month of laboring to make a livelihood. They located a stream before leaving that was guaranteed to relinquish the lawful trout limit each and every day.

Genial P. H. Morgan, late of the Journal, is holding the fort for Neal Henderson while the latter is away. As operator or comma chaser Mr. Morgan is a host in himself and is everlastingly on the job.

Mr. Brown, a Seattle printer, left there in time to reach here Sunday in response to a telegram from Pacific Coast Manager Goode of the Inter-type Corporation to accept a situation with that concern. The Seattle man held the copy cutter job on the P-I. until the irruption of the rats, and he fears that not only the copy cutter but all other jobs on the northern sheet are destined to remain non-union.

Yosemite is the cat's whiskers as a vacation resort, if the account rendered by F. E. Morris and William Nagle is a criterion. Only an ever-present sense of duty to the Herald—aided materially by a shortage in the exchequer—impelled them to leave the valley and its good times behind and head for home.

Visits from J. H. Lindsay and R. W. Moore of the Chronicle were events of the week. Both are affable gentlemen and their future visits will be something for members of the chapel to look forward to.

The sheik of the stereotype department, Jack Wenner, back from his annual outing, lately won a vanity bag, filled with beautifier accessories, in an office contest and is wondering whether to give it away, sell it—or get married. In his present state of single blessedness it is not of as much use as it might be.

According to report, Chairman Dave Coleman, a member of the Chronicle Mutual Benefit Society, who suffered severe lacerations of the hands recently, will be able to work by Sunday or Monday.

W. M. Davy, the mechanical superintendent, departed Friday last on a fishing trip. He was accompanied by Mrs. Davy. Their destination was the mountains of Alpine County, the streams of which, if his advices are accurate, are providing splendid sport for the angler.

Printers from Kansas City and those who halted there any length of time know or heard of Thomas H. West, editor of the Labor Herald and an old-time printer, who seems to occupy a position analogous to that of James W. Mullen here and apparently has as little difficulty as he in securing and retaining the high esteem of fellow craftsmen. The following poem, forwarded to Harry Crotty of the Herald, dedicated to Editor West, was written by Harry P. Berkshire, and may be of interest to numerous members of No. 21:

An Introduction.

Meet a dapper little fellow, with a jaunty little swing,
Who always wears a million-dollar smile,
He bows to friends by hundreds in this busy, bustling town
And greets them in a breezy, winning style.

For years he's been enlisted in the workers' fight for rights—

Never hitting low, but battling clean and fair.
And in Labor's onward march toward the morning of success

In front ranks, carrying-on, you'll find him there.

Modest as a school girl; generous to a fault,

He is one who is entitled to the best
Of everything that's coming to a true-blue union man.

Again—the honor's mine—meet Tommy West.

Friends of Joe Garvey will be glad to hear he is in town on his annual visit. Last year Mr. Garvey was printer aboard the flagship California, but this summer his month's leave is from the destroyer repair ship Altair, now stationed at San Diego. This craft carries a model 4, English-make linotype, a three deck affair on the order of the American model 8. All supplies for the machine come from London.

Monday was C. W. Mann's initial experience on the keyboard since his vacation. Mr. Mann says it's tough to leave the mountains and lakes and streams, where one's time is his own to do with as he sees fit, and confine one's self to regular hours and hard graft. C. W., with his family, were at Tahoe two weeks.

A week or more will be devoted by Frank Myers to the pleasant duty of recuperating and getting acquainted with his family during a vacation in the mountains.

PRESSMEN TO MEET.

The convention of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union will convene at the Pressmen's Home Monday, August 25.

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(HIBERNIA BANK)

Market, McAllister and Jones Streets, San Francisco
Statement of Condition, June 30, 1924

ASSETS

1—Bonds of the United States (\$11,000,000.00), of the State of California and the Counties, Cities and School Districts thereof (\$20,279,765.65), of the State of New York (\$894,000.00), of the City of New York (\$1,139,000.00), of the State of Nevada (\$100,000.00), of the State of Oregon (\$51,000.00), of the County of Lane, Ore., (\$200,000.00), of the County of Douglas, Ore., (\$147,000.00), of the County of Bergen, N. J., (\$140,000.00), of the County of Jackson, Ore., (\$84,000.00), of the County of Clackamas, Ore., (\$73,950.00), of the City of Cleveland, Ohio (\$105,000.00), of the City of St. Paul, Minn. (\$100,000.00), of the City of Jersey City, N. J., (\$50,000.00), of the City of Portland, Ore., (\$50,000.00), of the City of Dayton, Ohio, (\$25,000.00), the actual value of which is	\$34,364,946.60
2—Miscellaneous Bonds, comprising Quasi-Public Corporation Bonds and Real Estate Mortgage Bonds, (\$3,099,000.00), the actual value of which is	3,037,852.50
3—Cash on Hand	2,863,132.26
4—Promissory Notes and the debts thereby secured, the actual value of which is	38,853,415.26
Said Promissory Notes are all existing Contracts, owned by said Corporation, and the payment thereof is secured by First Mortgages on Real Estate within this State and the States of Oregon, Nevada, Washington and Utah.	
5—Promissory Notes and the debts thereby secured, the actual value of which is	468,510.00
Said Promissory Notes are all existing Contracts, owned by said Corporation, and the payment thereof is secured by pledge of Bonds and other securities.	
6—(a) Real Estate situate in the City and County of San Francisco (\$2,912.00), and in the Counties of Monterey (\$63,615.33), and San Luis Obispo (\$91,888.81), in this State, the actual value of which is	158,416.14
(b) The Land and Buildings in which said Corporation keeps its offices, the actual value of which is	1,062,045.51
TOTAL ASSETS	\$80,808,318.27

LIABILITIES

1—Said Corporation Owes Deposits amounting to and the actual value of which is	\$75,245,423.85
2—Reserve Fund	5,562,894.42
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$80,808,318.27

THE HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY,
By J. O. Tobin, Vice-President.
THE HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY,
By D. J. Buckley, Acting Secretary.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, { ss.
City and County of San Francisco, {

J. O. TOBIN and D. J. BUCKLEY, being each duly sworn, each for himself, says: That said J. O. TOBIN is Vice-President and that said D. J. BUCKLEY is Acting Secretary of THE HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY, the Corporation above mentioned, and that the foregoing statement is true.

J. O. TOBIN, Vice-President.
D. J. BUCKLEY, Acting Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of July, 1924.

CHAS. T. STANLEY,
Notary Public in and for the City and County of
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REPORT ON WORKERS' EDUCATION.

Presented by Leon J. Richardson May 9, 1924, at the ninth annual conference of the National University Extension Association held in Madison, Wisconsin.

Labor education may be conducted by means of classes, correspondence courses, lectures, discussion, reading, or the like, these methods of instruction being used either singly or in various combinations. Let us, however, for the present limit our attention to the form of instruction which is carried on through classes. You have here several possibilities in dealing with workers.

First, they may enroll in ordinary extension classes. That often happens, comes about naturally, and does not call for any particular comment.

Then, second, you have the possibility of furnishing an instructor to carry on a course in some labor college. Requests for such an instructor are made occasionally.

As a third possibility, you have classes organized expressly for workers, the instruction being planned and administered by an extension division.

Finally, in the fourth place, you have the possibility of giving instruction for a labor local, the planning and management of the course being divided between an extension division and the local. In this case the local may choose the field of instruction and may select its instructor from those who are available.

Within recent years there has grown up in the field of labor education an organization known as the Workers' Educational Bureau, the purpose of which is to promote and correlate various educational activities among workers throughout the country. The Bureau owes its inception chiefly to Harvey Robinson, Charles Beard, the late Arthur Gleason, and Spencer Miller, Jr., its present secretary. It proceeded on its own initiative to co-operate with organized labor in educational ways. After its work had been tried out and its sincerity judged to be good, the American Federation of Labor adopted it.

Then there followed a further period of testing during which the representatives of the American Federation of Labor considered what uses they could make of this Bureau in New York City, and their conclusions were embodied in action taken at Portland, Oregon, at the last annual meeting of the American Federation of Labor. One important provision of the action is this:

Under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor and the Workers' Educational Bureau each State Federation of Labor may appoint an educational director who shall have charge of workers' education. Inasmuch as he is appointed by the Workers' Educational Bureau and the American Federation of Labor, it is presumed that everything he does will be in harmony with these two organizations. The State of California has already taken advantage of this arrangement and has such an officer.

Another important provision defined labor educational enterprises "as those initiated and controlled by trade-union bodies." To meet this requirement, a committee may be appointed consisting of officers of an educational institution and officers of the state labor organization to supervise and direct education for workers, but the majority of that committee must belong to the workers. We have in California an advisory committee of nine, four members drawn from the faculty of the University of California and five from the State labor officers, in accordance with the principle that the American Federation of Labor set up in its resolution at Portland.

Some universities may at first fear the consequences of relinquishing complete control of the educational work they are trying to do, but I believe the adopted plan will turn out in the long run to be satisfactory. Virtually the same

plan has worked well whenever an extension division has offered a course to the American Institute of Banking, their wishes being complied with in the selection of instructor, text-books, and subject-matter. So this principle is not new.

Mr. Spencer Miller has suggested that any educational institution might establish an extramural panel. He means by that term a list of instructors and lecturers selected from the faculty of a university or college, every member on the list being in sympathy with labor education and willing to help in the work. A labor organization then desiring a course in a particular subject might have this extramural panel before it and might select the particular instructor desired. The instructors would in all cases be approved, in the first instance, by the university, and then the labor organization would have its say by selecting the one it wishes for a particular course. Mr. Miller thought that in this way the provisions of independence and of control would be sufficiently safeguarded both for the university and for the labor organization.

Any university contemplating doing educational work with organized labor is entering upon a task calling for tact and wisdom. I, for one, dread to think of the possible blunders that may be made, and I wish very solemnly to remind you of your responsibilities. If any extension division in the United States should disappoint labor, our whole structure might fall like a house of cards. It is, therefore, important since we are interconnected that no one should make mistakes.

A few of us who have already tried to do something in this field have taken a long time to perfect the arrangements and have proceeded with the utmost care. This does not in any sense involve the idea of putting anything over on labor. I wish to make that very plain, because I feel that the work involves absolute sincerity and the most direct kind of dealing.

A difficulty, of course, arises in the fact that in serving organized labor you have in the same community another body of men that may not sympathize wholly with what you are doing. Some would have us do only what both groups sanction. Personally I don't approve that plan. When we deal with workers we should deal directly with them and in the spirit of the utmost frankness. If an extension division is to succeed in its work with laboring men, the director, and his representative officers, must become so well acquainted with the officers of the State Federation of Labor that they become friends. Let the basis of this friendship rest on a real service rendered. Then the State Federation of Labor will know that the extension division is trying to help. They will gain confidence and work things out together. The success of labor education depends upon genuine acquaintance and good will among all the officers concerned.

In our dealing with labor organizations in California we have said, "We are not going to take part in your controversial questions, so do not expect that of us. We are merely going to teach you certain branches of knowledge in which you wish instruction. We are going to give you the best instruction we can, the absolute truth as we see it, and we are going to give you men to carry on that instruction whom we know to be fair-minded."

I cannot take the time to describe our efforts in California step by step. It is not a brief story. We worked long on our plan, and have just got it to a point where one can say that something definite has been attained. The extension division has been duly recognized as an official branch of the educational work of the State Federation of Labor, and that fact was stated in the minutes of their meeting which took place in San Francisco on March 2, 1924. It took five years to get to that point.

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Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions passed away during the past week: Carl Faatz of the butchers, Robert R. Killgore of the marine engineers, Louis L. Parker of the stationary engineers, Fritz Winterberg of the shipyard laborers, Duncan McDougall of the inside electrical workers.

The General Labor Day Committee will meet Saturday evening, July 12th, at 8:15 o'clock, in the Labor Temple, and on every Saturday evening thereafter until September 1, Labor Day, to complete the details of the celebration. A number of unions have already voted to participate in the parade, and the indications are that the unions will turn out in greater numbers than ever before.

The San Francisco Trades Union Promotional League, through its temporary board of directors, has submitted its proposed Constitution and By-Laws, for approval to the Labor Council, the Label Section, and the Building Trades Council. As soon as approved by these three bodies the temporary officers of the organization will become permanent, and organization will commence active operation.

The following moving picture houses have been declared unfair to the Moving Picture Operators'

Union No. 409 of San Mateo, namely: Daly Theatre, Daly City; Colma Theatre, Colma, and Royal Theatre, South San Francisco.

In memory of late Congressman John I. Nolan a handsome little volume containing memorial addresses delivered in Congress has been issued by the Joint Committee on Printing of the Sixty-seventh Congress. These addresses were made on February 25, 1923, specially set aside for the purpose by his colleagues in the House of Representatives. A copy of the publication has been received by Miss Sarah S. Hagan, assistant secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council.

Molders' Union No. 164 has installed the following officers for the ensuing year: President, William G. Leishman; vice-president, Frank Joseph; business agent, Frank Brown; inductor, G. E. Bitterlin; doorkeeper, Charles McLean; executive board members, Frank Brown, L. P. Warner, J. J. Field, P. Sammon, William Allen, J. F. Metcalf. The office of financial secretary is held by A. H. Wynn, whose term was not affected by the recent election as it expires six months later in the year. The retiring president, William Allen, was presented with a medal, on the installation of the new officers, as a mark of

appreciation of his faithful services to the union. R. W. Burton, international organizer, reported that during his tour of the Northwest he found great interest being taken in the labor movement and that many new locals are being organized.

Two recent cases decided adversely to the claimants for compensation are likely to occasion a revision of the California law relating to occupational injuries. Both cases arose out of occupational injuries to glass blowers employed by a local firm. Through the introduction of machinery in the industry and the basing of the wage rate upon the piece system a condition has arisen whereby speeding up is practiced to such an extent that new fields for occupational injuries have been introduced into the industry. The old law, therefore, is becoming obsolete and new provisions will have to be enacted to meet the new condition. The law and legislative committee of the Labor Council will be asked to suggest the proper remedial legislation, states Theodore Johnson, the secretary of that committee.

The Industrial Accident Commission has a limited number of advisory pamphlets on "Hazards Ordinarily Found in Garages and Automobile Service Shops" on hand, and will be glad to send them out upon request.

C. E. Austen of Chula Vista was elected president of the California Rural Letter Carriers' Association at its twentieth annual convention, held in Fresno last week, about 100 delegates attending. Other officers elected were: Vice-president, L. Mansfield of Watsonville; secretary, M. Yeager of Campbell, and treasurer, William Rhyner of Turlock. Rhyner was chosen delegate-at-large to the national convention at St. Paul September 9, and A. Ransdell of Santa Paula alternate.

The District Court of Appeals last Wednesday upheld an award by the State Industrial Accident Commission in which Joseph Blanchard, a glass-blower, was allowed only a certain percentage of his disability compensation. Blanchard developed a "glass blower's arm" on October 12, 1922, which prevented him from continuing his former occupation. The commission granted him a total compensation of \$1249.80, but allowed him only \$468.70, as part of his disability is claimed to have developed while he was employed in other states.

The National Federation of Postoffice Clerks wants all members of organized labor and friends of the postal employees to understand that they did not receive an increase in wages by any act of Congress. It will be remembered a bill was passed providing for an increase, but it was vetoed by the President. However, a law was passed by Congress, and signed by the Chief Executive, retaining for some 480,000 employees of the field service of the United States the bonus of \$240 per year each. This law does not include the postal clerks or letter carriers.

Organizer J. B. Dale will devote considerable attention to the Santa Monica District during the next few weeks. He purposes to visit the various unions in that section and revive the interest in the movement there. For some time, it is reported, the Santa Monica Central Labor Council has not been so active as it should be, owing to various causes.

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